

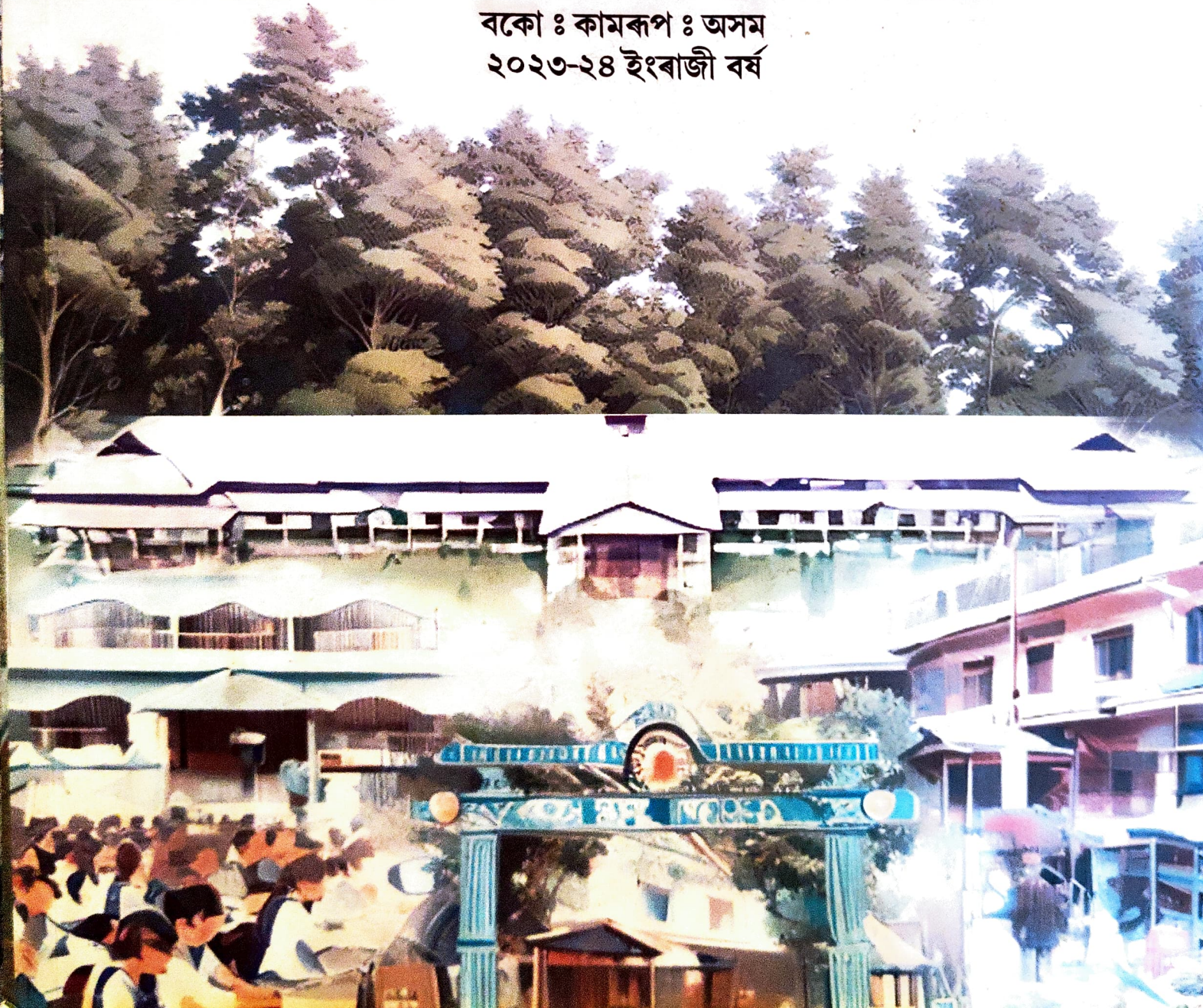


সঙ্গীত



স্মৃতিগ্রন্থ : শীৰক জয়ন্তী বৰ্ষ উদযাপন
জৱাহৰলাল নেহৰু মহাবিদ্যালয়

বকো : কামৰূপ : অসম
২০২৩-২৪ ইংৰাজী বৰ্ষ



স্বাভাৱ

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২০২৩-২৪ ইং বৰ্ষ



মুখ্য সম্পাদক : ড° দীপাংকৰ শৰ্মা



PRAGNABHA : A souvenir of the Diamond Jubilee Celebration, Jawaharlal Nehru College, Boko, Kamrup, Assam, edited by Dr. Dipankar Sarma and published by Dr. Tapan Dutta, General Secretary, Diamond Jubilee Celebration Committee.

Date of Publication : 7th November, 2024

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ISBN : 978-81-979670-4-7

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Price: ₹ 500/-

Printed at : Maliyata Offset Press, Mirza

Cultural Diversity and Assimilation among the Ethnic Communities of South Kamrup

Dr. Himarjyoti Talukdar

Assam is the congregation of many races, cultures, language and religion which have largely molded into a unified cohesive culture. Due to continuous interaction and cultural adaptation of multiple ethnic groups, a symbolic culture has developed. The races with their languages and culture has mingled together through blood, languages and culture and given rise to unique culture. Assam is a blend of hills and plains. Assam maintains two schedule tribes list. One for the autonomous districts of North Cachar and another for the plain tribe(plains) are the Barman of Cachar. Bodo, Kachari, Deori, Sonowal Kachari, Tiwa, Mech, Miri (Mishing) and Rabha. The Schedule tribes (Hills) are the Chakma, DimasaKachari, Garo, Hajong, Hmar, Khasi, Jaintia, Synteng, Pnar, War, Bhoi, Lyngngam, Kuki tribe (37 groups), Lakhar, Maan (Tai speaker) Mizo (Lushai), Mikir (Karbi) and Naga tribe; Pawi and Syntheng. In terms of population the total population of the tribes are referred above 8.6% of the population of India. According to 2011 census. Concentration of tribe is also seen in Assam. The tribes of Assam are distributed to various belts and blocks. The provision of Section 160(1) of Assam Land Revenue Regulation Ammendment Act 1947 provided for compact areas in region predominantly peopled by classes of people notified under 160 (2) of the above act (to be referred as protected class henceforth). These regions are divided into various tribal Blocks and Belts. The Belts are constituted for larger areas while the blocks are for the smaller area depending on the boundaries of the mouzas Assam.

proximity to the non-tribal Assamese people the Assamese food habits have been abundant influence upon their cuisine. At the same time hospitality was seen to extend to the visitors among all tribes of this area irrespective of their religion and ethnic affinities. Language is one of the main factors of acculturation process. The increasing of Assamese language among the tribes in the South Kamrup area indicates increasing assimilation with the non-tribal Assamese community. The Assamese language has become part and parcel of the daily communication of the majority of the communities. It is also noteworthy that people with poor economic condition feel proud that they can speak Assamese language and have adopted Assamese way of life. Participation of all the tribes in all the festivals celebrated by the non tribal Assamese communities like *Rangali Bihu*, *Kati Bihu* and *Magh Bihu* is seen among the tribes of this area. Bihu has acquired the place of honour and attention even more than their traditional festivals.

Most of the tribes of this South Kamrup area of Kamrup district of Assam has lost their identity because of their prolonged contact with the non tribal communities. This is due to the assimilation of the tribes with the greater Assamese culture and has given rise to mixed culture and paving the way for more harmonious development.

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